

THE DALLAS EXPRESS



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IMPORTANT.

No subscriptions mailed for a pe-
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for same must be in cash.

THE DALLAS EXPRESS

has never hoisted the white
feather, neither has it been dis-
graced by the yellow streak. It is
not afflicted with the flannel
mouth. It is a plain, every day,
sensible, conservative newspaper,
which tries to tell the truth and
catch the passing breeze; flies no
doubtful flag; it professes a
patriotism as broad as our
country, its love of even hand-
ed justice covers all the terri-
tory occupied by the human
race. This is pretty high ground,
but we live on it and are prosper-
ing. Boys of the press come
up and stand with us. This
ground is holy.

W. E. KING.

OUR Y. M. C. A.

The Y. M. C. A. is an organiza-
tion with possibilities of service to
the community so large that it
should be welcomed and supported
by every thinking member of our
community.

For more than 19 years, attempts
have been made to successfully es-
tablish a branch among our people
in Dallas, which would receive their
heavy support and in turn benefit
them in concrete ways.

Never until three years ago did it
seem that such a thing was pos-
sible in any large degree. But be-
ginning then, with help voluntarily
offered by the Central Board of
Management (white) the supporters
of the movement were able to em-
ploy a paid secretary to look after
the local work.

That work has prospered. Num-
erous agencies for the benefit of our
people in Dallas are now supervised
by this secretary. Hi-Y clubs for
high school boys, an employment
bureau through which more than
500 men and boys have found em-
ployment, many juvenile court cases
satisfactorily adjusted, play of boys
supervised and organized are some
of the items listed in the report of
this secretary who, working under
the direction of a board of manage-
ment, is slowly, but surely exerting
an influence for good among us in
Dallas.

Cooperation in such a work as
this should become a recognized
duty with every thinking person.
It represents an investment in ser-
vice—personal help to all who need
help—an interest in one's fellow
man expressed in practical terms.

It is a recognized fact that love
of God can manifest itself only in
our treatment of our fellow man.
He it is upon whom all of our en-
ergies should be exerted in our efforts
to reap Everlasting Reward.

May we all remember that the Y.
M. C. A. is an institution which
specializes in helping and in mak-
ing men.

It performs a definite service in
our community life which we can
ill afford to lose.

Let us study it more closely and
support it more heartily.

The Lord surely cares for his
own. Some of the biggest producers
in the Mexico oil field are on the
acreage leased by Negro owners.
It pays to buy land in Texas.

While we believe that Providence
intended that man should be the
"head of the house" we realize that
"progressive wives" have to a great
extent set this decree aside.

It is our opinion that no woman
whose husband makes only \$20 a
week, can afford to need a \$195
coat for winter wear.

Love may be blind but those tem-
porarily demented by it seem to
have mighty good sight. They hard-
ly ever miss.

May we never forget to spend a
little less than we earn.

ON UNEMPLOYMENT.

More than passing attention should be paid to the findings
of the unemployment conference just closed in Washington.

The problem of seeing to it that the more than 3,500,000
unemployed persons in the United States receive enough employ-
ment to render them able to support themselves and families de-
pends for solution as much upon the masters of finance as upon
the smaller consumers of the products of these masters who
must use added help in applying them to their individual needs.

We in the South probably do not feel so keenly the effects
of industrial stagnation as do those inhabitants of centers de-
voted more thoroughly to industrial rather than agricultural pur-
suits. The gathering and disposition of our crops will render em-
ployment rather in its accustomed terms and those now living
here will be able to realize that an industrial crisis has been
reached only as those of our people who find themselves jobless
in the places to which they have gone, return home.

Be that as it may, all sections of the country should realize
that the program outlined by the conference if followed "in a
spirit of patriotic patience on the part of all our people" will do
much to remedy a condition which is fast becoming acute.

A part of the findings of the committee is as follows:

1. That unemployment today numbers between 3,500,000
and 5,500,000, and there is a much greater number depended up-
on them.

2. Organization of the country to meet the crisis being nec-
essary and the problem being "primarily a community problem,"
responsibility should immediately be assumed by the Mayor of
each city.

3. Each community should organize an emergency com-
mittee, establish efficient public employment agencies, register
all desiring work and co-ordinate the work of charitable insti-
tutions, keeping registration for work and charity entirely separate.

4. The community should be canvassed for employment op-
portunities and priority-in employment should be given residents.

5. The emergency committee should regularly publish the
numbers dependent upon them for employment and relief that the
community may be continuously apprised of its responsibility.
Begging should be prevented.

6. Private houses, hotels, offices, etc., should do their re-
pairs, cleaning and alterations during the winter months.

7. Municipalities should expand their public improvements
and new projects to the fullest degree possible, giving short-
time employment in order to extend the number of employed.

8. Governors should co-operate with Mayors and do every-
thing possible for the expedition of construction of roads, State
buildings, etc.

9. Federal authorities, including Federal Reserve Banks,
should expedite construction of public buildings and public works
authorized by existing appropriations.

10. A congressional appropriation for road building would
make available a large amount of employment and the conference
recommends congressional action at the present session in order
that work may go forward.

Such a program if followed will open up a fair amount of
work for many men. Our men even as others will be benefitted
by it. Probably in Southern States, though the problem is not
so acute, our men will fare better than others due to the fact
that "pride of race" renders some men "above" common jobs—
and such work will of course fall to those "fitted by nature" for
them.

Thus, while we appreciate the consideration which our gov-
ernment has given unemployment conditions as they affect the
whole nation, we seem to see in its program, especially as it ap-
plies to our section, a specific reason to be thankful for it.

NIGHT SCHOOLS.

An opportunity for improvement has again been presented
all of us in the opening of public night schools.

They are furnished free of charge by the city for the use of
all of those whose economic conditions and ages prevent them
from attending the regular daily sessions. And the courses of-
fered are numerous. Elementary subjects, high school subjects,
primary training, Spanish, Manual and domestic art may be had
there.

Every forward looking person should avail himself of this
opportunity for improvement.

Ignorance nowadays is inexcusable. Every man or woman,
of whatever age he or she may be has a chance to receive train-
ing and it is his duty to do it.

During last year the attendance at the Negro night schools
was far below what it should have been. Seemingly, only a few
persons among us were able to realize the greatness of the op-
portunity presented to them in the opening of these schools.

May that not be the case this year. It is to be sincerely
hoped that a proportionately greater number of us may begin
more fully to see that an investment of time now in study and
learning will pay large dividends in increased prosperity.

There are too many young men and women, woefully ig-
norant, unable to read or write. They, it is who should be glad
of this opportunity to improve themselves.

HELPING THE DESTRUCTIVE SPIRIT.

To many of us, the utter unwillingness of men, supposedly of
sound judgment, to face facts about themselves which are un-
pleasant, is astounding. They are prone to smooth over and
conceal many of those things which they know to be slowly work-
ing their undoing.

The following comment on a lynching in South Carolina is
an example of the general course too often followed by those
whose vision should be sharpened by a desire for the lasting pub-
lic welfare and whose utterances should be rendered concise and
constructive by the courage of righteous convictions, but who in-
stead ponder to what has been judged to be "public taste" and
thereby work mightily to the everlasting destruction of an hon-
orable and established order.

The comment under the heading "An Example in Opposites"

follows:
The lynching of a Negro boy by bloodhound identity in Chat-
ham County, last week, was one of the most abhorrent incidents
of the times. It was an outrage against law which North Caro-
lina must shamefully acknowledge. But happily, we have the
privilege now, as usually developed in this State, of turning to in-
cident of the exact opposite. An old "mammy" died a few days
ago at Marshallville, in Union County. They called her Aunt Helen
Flake and she was regarded as a community asset. She moved
among the white folks and was of particular service in times of
sickness. She had "raised" many of them and she was loved
and respected. The people of the vicinity, in order to give mark
of their appreciation of the "blameless life" of this old Colored
woman, are now raising a fund with which to erect a monument
at her grave, the various missionary societies being especially ac-
tive in the movement. Lynching may go on, but in the hearts
of the Southern people there is yet firmly lodged the spirit of
devotion and faithfulness to the Negro.

Comment such as this only speeds the eventual disintegra-
tion of our American scheme because of encouragement of the mob spirit.

The analogy of this editor fails miserably it seems to us.

The friendship of the older white settlers for the "black
mammy" may have been real enough but she represented an ex-
ception to the general rule.

The lynching of the boy by blood hound identification is an
example of the rule of conduct generally followed.

Lynching will go on unless deterred by the vigorous cultiva-
tion of a public sentiment against it. And whether it is general-
ly realized or not, its speedy spread during the past few years
gives ample reason for the belief that unless stronger deterrents
than half hearted censure are used, the land of law where last-
ing friendships are now possible, will descend to the level of a
primitive society governed by the instinct of the beast.

Professor Kerlin may be out of his place as instructor in that
Virginia school but he lacks much of being down "in the estima-
tion of those who appreciate the efforts of justice loving men.

Howling about the injustice of the present Republican admin-
istration will not accomplish half as much as definite planning
against its recurrence in future years.

THE MIRROR
OF
PUBLIC OPINION

THE AUCTION BLOCK.

By Judge Jacob Panken.

In St. Augustine, Fla., every visitor is led to the auction block. It is
a relic. When one contemplates the block, which was used to sell human
beings into slavery, he is grateful that he does not live in that bygone
age. It is a relic. So most people believe.

When the civil war came to an end the people of the land congrat-
ulated one another. Slavery had disappeared, the world believed. The own-
ership of humans by other humans had been wiped out. A million lives
were given to abolish ownership of man by man. An abomination has
been removed from our midst.

The people of our land, touched by the divine spark, willed it that
slavery be eradicated from America. A man rising from the womb of the
common people was chosen to be the spokesman—to do the will of the
people. That was in 1860.

One year later, jubilantly shouting, "We are coming, Father Abraham,"
in hundreds of thousands they donned their uniforms and shouldered their
muskets and went forth to fight for an ideal—to give freedom to the human
race.

In millions they came. In hundreds of thousands they gave their lives.
By their blood they sanctified anew the freedom which was won in the
revolutionary war.

They believed, we believed, that human freedom, made sacred by rivers
of blood, had come into our midst as an eternal principle.

But even then great souls were apprehensive. The man who rose
from the common people, Abraham Lincoln said:

I see in the near future a crisis approaching that unnerved me and
causes me to tremble for the safety of my country. Corporations have
been enthroned, an era of corruption in high places will follow and the
money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working
on the prejudices of the people, until the wealth is aggregated in a few
hands and the republic is destroyed.

Prophetic! The prophecy is coming true. Corporations are enthroned.
Capital has developed and the capitalists have aggregated for themselves
all the wealth and arrogated to themselves all the economic power and
warped all the political powers of government.

Has slavery gone? Has chattel slavery disappeared?

The economic power in the hands of the owning group gave the cap-
italist class the control over the majority of the people comprising all
producers—the farmer and the worker.

Wage slavery has taken the place of chattel slavery. Unemployment,
the result of the wage slave system brings back the possibilities of chattel
slavery, if not slavery in perpetuity, slavery nevertheless.

The auction block was deemed a relic. But, alas! it is with us again.
It has come back.

An auction, men are offered for sale on the Common of Boston—Boston,
the Cradle of American Liberty—the Common with its traditional antece-
dents and the spirit that aroused the American colonists to fight British
autocracy.

That Boston Common is now the home of the auction block upon which
young Americans are sold into slavery upon their own request to escape
starvation.

The Common of old—the Boston Common with its ghosts of the pa-
triot of 1776!

You can hear the ringing shouts of liberty merging with the cry, "How
much am I bid for this splendid, white muscular, healthy, young Amer-
ican?" of the auctioneer.

Boston Common—the altar upon which men have sacrificed their lives
to make America free!

Boston Common—the funeral pyre for American freedom is being
built on Boston Common—N. Y. Call.

IS IT HARDING OR OURSELVES?

Almost every race journal we see contains some complaint that Pres-
ident Harding has not done anything for the Negro members of the Re-
publican party. We admit that not too much has been done. We admit
that it is time something is being done.

But let us fix the cause for this apparent delay. We are ready to
saddle the President with the responsibility, but are there not other Re-
publicans whose judgment the President seeks before he makes appoint-
ments, and makes recommendations touching us and our interests. We
think there are men in the Republican party who make many of the re-
commendations acted on by the President. Indeed, the President is not
going to take any action without the approval of the party.

Now why is it the leaders of the party do not make recommendations?
Let us advance some of the probable reasons.

First: The appointments already made by the President were their fa-
vorite Negroes appointed. These white leaders asked for the appointment
and got them. Phil Brown is such an appointee. Flipper is another. There
are no other appointments worth the while which were not made at the
recommendation of some white party leaders. Negroes have figured very
little in these appointments.

Second: The many appointments we seek depend upon the united en-
dorsement of the Negroes asking these appointments. We wanted Linc.
Johnson appointed, and what happened? Just as soon as it was known
that Linc. Johnson was about to be named as Recorder of Deeds, there
were a few Negroes who set themselves to the task of defeating Linc. and
holding up his appointment. The case of Cottrill was another signal for
fighting among Negroes. The case of Ernest Lyons was exactly the same.
Every time a man was named as the Republican appointee, the Negroes
began to lynch him.

Does the Republican party want any better excuse for not making
appointments, the President is not going to make any, because the party
leaders are not going to make any recommendations to the President. This
keeps us out of appointments, and at the same time allows the President
and the leaders to give their attention to something else. The President
is not anxious to stop Negroes from fighting among themselves. The party
leaders are not interested in stopping Negroes from fighting among them-
selves. As long as we fight our appointees, the party has nothing to do
but let the appointments rest.

We had just as well stop cursing the President and the leaders. They
know we are divided. They know we simply will not agree. They know
we have selfish Negroes who would rather see the whole race go without
appointments than sacrifice their selfishness. Knowing all this, there is no
need of any anxiety on the part of the party leaders over Negro appoint-
ments.

What we need to do is to show a united front to the party leaders
for SOME man and we will get that man. The fault is with the Negroes.
They are not together.—Pittsburgh Courier.

MORAL VICTORY WON.

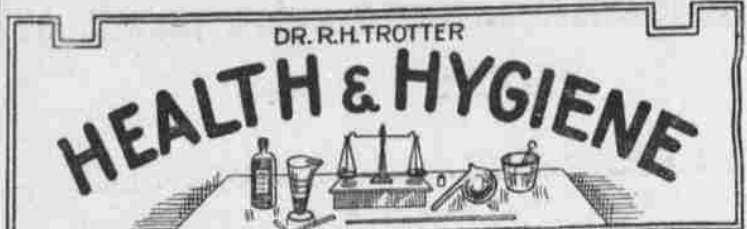
What must be considered a great moral victory is announced with the
becoming modesty of a brief item of news bearing the dateline of Little
Rock, Ark. But the fact that the lives of six human beings have been
spared at least temporarily expands the little news story into a proclama-
tion of vast importance.

Judge Jacob Trieber, of the United States district court has granted
a writ of habeas corpus and issued a restraining order prohibiting the
authorities of Arkansas from putting those six men into the electric chair
tomorrow, and ending their lives. The beneficiaries of this order and writ
are Negroes, convicted of participation in violent demonstrations in Arkan-
sas in 1919 and sentenced to death because loss of life resulted from the
clash between Negroes and whites.

These cases have been among the hardest fought in the long history
of race conflicts in the south and southwest. Investigation of the circum-
stances attending the riots which laid the foundation for trials and con-
victions led to the open claim never successfully contradicted that the
Negroes had been deliberately baited and were sentenced to death for the
"crime" of defending their lives and homes.

The origin of the affair is said to lie in a modification of the southern
peonage system so common in the cotton belt as attested by late murder
trials in other southern commonwealths. The Negroes were forced into a
battle to break up a legal program to protect their economic interests
from destruction. Casualties resulted and the death sentence is one con-
sequence several other Negroes having been sent to prison for life.

A short time ago one of the faculty of a widely known and prominent
educational institution in Virginia was removed from his position because
he had written a letter to the governor of Arkansas requesting a complete



EYES AND THEIR DEFECTS.

By DR. F. S. ROGERS, Optom-
etrists.

When we use the term "defect,"
we refer to abnormalities of struc-
ture and not disease of the eye.
There is confusion in the minds of
some relative to these two widely
different conditions. There should
be none. Eye defects are treated
by means of lenses and prism ex-
ercises. The four eye defects enu-
merated, may, and often do, produce
many reflex symptoms which seem to
indicate diseased conditions when in
reality they are simply reflex nerve
irritation from eye strain. These
symptoms may take innumerable
forms, such as headaches, stomach
troubles, indigestion, dyspepsia or
neurasthenia or may cause more di-
rect irritation of the lids or other
membranes of the eye itself.

There are but four eye defects:
The Short Eye, the Long Eye, the
Unequal or Unsymmetrical Eye, and
the Deviating Eye. When the eye
is too short from the front part to
the posterior or focal point on the
retina, the defect is called Hyper-
metropia or Long Sight. When the
eyeball is too long, we have Mopia
or Short Sight. With the Short
Eye you may have excellent long

sight, while with the Long Eye you
usually have perfect short sight—
just the opposite from what the
terms might convey to you. The
most trying eye defect is Astigmat-
ism, a condition in which all meridians of
the eye fail to focus at a given
point. The three defects men-
ioned are confined to the eyeball, or
interior eye, and have to do with
each eye separately. The fourth de-
fect, is one that has to do with the
muscles outside the eyeball, the ex-
trinsic muscles or lines which are
attached to the outer surface of the
eyeball and control the two eyes so
they may be brought to a focus and
see an object as one. When anything
goes wrong with any of these mus-
cles, we "see double," or the eyes
cross so that we see with but one
eye. If there is weakness with no
actual deviation we are subject to
great eye strain. There are twelve
of these little muscles or lines that
move the eye up and down, in and
out, causing the eyes to converge or
diverge according to the distance
at which we are looking. These
muscles work in harmony with the
muscles of accommodation, or "dis-
tance" muscles inside the eyeballs.
Every little muscle has some par-
ticular task to perform and any one
of them may become weakened by
over-use or abuse.

OKLAHOMA
TOWNS

Okmulgee, Oct. 6.—Mr. J. O. Dud-
ley, popular tailor and taxi man,
was roughly used by two white high-
jacks Wednesday night of last week.

The high-jacks men employed Mr.
Dudley to drive them to Garther, four
miles East of Okmulgee, leaving this
city about 6:30 p. m. On the way
Garther he was forced to speed his
car to the limit, two six-shooters
being drawn on him when he had
driven about 14 miles N. E. of the
city, they commanded him to stop;

whereupon he was robbed of a
watch, a few dollars and otherwise
roughly treated. His car was taken
from him and his life was saved only
by a hair's breadth. By the aid
of a passer-by he was hurried to
Okmulgee, where medical aid was
given. The alarm spread, soon two
car loads of Colored men were
despatched to assist in the hunt for
the high-jacks. Mr. Dudley's car has
been recovered and a suspect is be-
ing held in jail. Mr. J. E. Harrison,
Okmulgee's foremost contractor, un-
derwent an operation last week. Drs.
White and Gueff performed this
delicate operation. They report their
patient resting fine. Misses E. A.
Godfrey and Bertha B. Campbell, in
company with Mr. and Mrs. R. E.
James of Holdenville motored to
Sapulpa Saturday. They spent brief
moments in Okmulgee Saturday eve-
ning. Misses Godfrey and Camp-
bell are employed in the Public
School of Hughes county. They Boy
Scouts held an interesting meeting
Saturday at the park. The Scouts
here have the recognition and sup-
port of the state. The entertainment
Saturday night will be under the
auspices of the Boy Scouts. The
East Side Ready-to-Help Club met
at the home of Mrs. N. Campbell at
705 N. Ossage. A pleasant afternoon
was spent at the park. The club con-
tinued at this meeting. The club con-
tinues to widen its field of useful-
ness. Mrs. M. M. Wallace, club re-
porter, was out of the city last week.
Mrs. E. H. Harper, who underwent
an operation, is greatly improved.
Mrs. S. Sanders, president; Mrs. L.
Carr, Cor. Sec'y; Mrs. M. C. Car-
rison of Denver, Colo., arrived in
the city Sunday. She will remain
several weeks as guest of her brother,
Mr. Jim Brown. Mr. Kennedy of
Boley was here last week. Mr. and
Mrs. J. B. Key, Okmulgee's financial
wizard and highly respected citi-
zens, have some very attractive im-
provements at their beautiful home
in Capital Heights. The brick front
porch, driveway and etc., make their
home attractive indeed. The Mutual
Association with Rev. S. R. Roque-
more, president, is ready for big
business.

Among the churches—At Shorter
Chapel A. M. E. church, revival the
past week has drawn large crowds;
much interest manifested. At Mt.
Olive Presbyterian church, Rev. V.
Maggie Baldwin of Kansas City stop-
ped over here a few days with her
sister, Mrs. C. J. Lane. Mr. Forest
Randall has returned after a short
stay in Omaha, Neb. The associa-
tion at East Star closed a very suc-
cessful meeting.

McPherson, pastor, delivered two ab-
solute before an appreciative audi-
ence. East Side Baptist, First Bapt-
ist, M. E. and other congregations
report excellent services.

McAlester, Oct. 6.—The Colgate As-
sociation convened at East Star
Baptist church. Rev. Branch, pastor.
About 200 delegates are here. The
session has been very successful.
Rev. Love, Moderator. Collection
during the session \$1,480; \$400 was
given to the Baptist school, \$100 to
East Star. The association gave
many donations to charity. Lay offi-
cers were re-elected. Let Hamner
age 12, accidentally shot Lee Low
age 8, Sunday. The little Low boy
died in a few minutes after being
shot. The little Hamner boy is now
held in the county jail. Mrs. Annie
Neal was called to the bedside of
her father in Little Rock, Arkansas.
Grandmother Grayson on West Del-

aware is suffering from having stuck
a nail in her foot last week. Wm.
Ruffin has returned from Nowata,
where he attended State Sunday
School Convention. Mrs. Claudine
Brown has returned from Haskell,
Okla., where she was called to the
bedside of her father. Mrs. Ada Carr
and little daughter, James Carr, has
now joined her husband here. Mrs.

TEXAS TOWNS

Money Grove, Oct. 6.—Spence Chap-
el A. M. E. church is still on the
fringe line. The Evangelist pastor,
Rev. Mooney, was in Point Sun-
day. Rev. Mooney was asked the
secret of his success. He said: "All
men seeking success, happiness,
which is true success, can be found
only through expressing all one's
physical, mental and spiritual power
in usefulness to others. Have a
defined goal; do not bite off a pound
when you can only properly masticate
an ounce; have a strong desire to
give the world the best there is in
you. You may be a cripple or past
your youth, without money, but with
a determination to serve and a little
common sense nothing can stay your
progress." He said further, "The
churches' success depends on the
faithfulness of its members and the
general interest they take in its
activities." Rev. Mooney also pleaded
for true womanhood. He warned
them that "True womanhood and
principles were better than rubies."

He declared "You rush on with your
good time until the final crash is
upon you." He praised the Dallas
Express and declared that it was
informing its readers of the true
and right way to prosperity and
progress as a race. This divine
moving men and making for him-
self a mighty name as an evangelist
pastor and Christian leader. At the
close of service the Reverend de-
clared that civilization is not the
monopoly of any race or races but
that any people given the right con-
ditions, regardless of what may be
their color or origin, may reach the
highest peaks of perfection here in
earth. B. B. Burnham, Reporter.

Ferris, Oct. 6.—After having been
silent for some time, we wish to
announce that we are going to give
you the doings around and about our
city, and I solicit your patronage.
Read the Dallas Express—now 5c.
per copy. Mrs. F. A. Little, Agent
and Reporter.

Galveston, Oct. 6.—Miss Oluna
Bunn had a dinner party Sept. 29th.
Her guests were Mr. and Mrs. Frank
Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Glenn,
Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Ainsworth, Dr.
and Mrs. C. P. Stivers, Miss Majory
Hill. The menu consisted of fried
chicken, cream gravy, corn, french
peas, cream potatoes, pineapple salad;
coffee before dinner, brick cream
and angel food cake and salted pea-
nuts. Miss Grace Turner left for
her home in McKinney.

Alto, Oct. 6.—Sunday School good
with all churches. New Hope peo-
ple's literature failed to come, so
we was a little off with the lesson;
yet, we have such good teachers it
is always pleasant to go to Sunday
School. Rev. Collins was